

# The Daily Gazetteer!

WEDNESDAY, JULY 16. 1740.

1581.

T is certainly a Mark of true Wisdom when Men consider Things as they really are, and not as they seem. The unexperience'd Person fancies when he is in a Boat, that the Shore removes from him, because to his Eye so it appears. All who are acquainted with Astronomy know,

the Motions which the Vulgar attribute to the only Bodies, the Learned are sensible belong in to the Earth. The like Phenomena's are observable in the Moral World. Misery is held to be separable from Poverty, and rich and happy are synonymous Terms. But is it really so? Is there any either dreadful or infamous in Virtuous Poverty? Or does the bare Possession of a Mass of Gold contribute to alter a Man's Condition? Do Monks and Hermits spend Years in their Cells without complaining? And do we not often see Men ending with Riches excruciating themselves with Those Roman Chiefs whom we most admire, in a modern Sense, Poor; and a Spartan Prince ask'd, upon seeing a square Beam, whether the grew so in that Country. *Croesus* the richest of Romans was very far from being the happiest: Shakespeare, if the Champion will allow me to be mix'd with that Author, mak's the Cardinal of better the most wretched, and at the same Time chief Man in the Age in which he lived.

say the Truth, Station and Fortune have not much to do with the Felicity or Infelicity of a, as they are generally apprehended to have. As Men in all Stations and in all Fortunes, so States, in all Fortunes, Men are no more than One is oppressed by the Necessities of his Station; his Wants require more than his Labour supply, and the very Sense he has of his Inability grieves it. Another feels the same Evils in a State in the Vulgar fancies to be exempt from them, looks under them in the like Manner. But the Sense and Spirit is neither dejected in Poverty nor bewild'red by his Employments. He rejoices in the Task which Providence hath imposed, and fully expects from Heaven that Fortitude which is upon him to exert. Thus it is the Man, and the Condition, to which Happiness is ty'd: And, where-ever Virtue and Wisdom are found, Terror and Despair are Strangers; and where-those are absent these will enter, whatever Idea of Magnificence or Grandeur may be at the Human Nature is the same in all Circumstances and he who wants Sense or Courage to struggle off the Difficulties of Private Life will be as much as'd, and betray the same Incapacity if he had Thing to do with the Management of Publick

is this Identity of Human Nature, if I may be'd the Expression, which makes it as necessary the greatest Men to relax sometimes, as the poorest shanick. *Nero* and *Caligula* fancies they were, or rather desir'd to make other People fancies were so; but they never took it into their Heads they could live without Sleep, or pretended their Claims to Divinity so high, as to relin- the ordinary Refreshments of Nature. Mad vain as they were, they had more Sense than to this; and yet this is what the Common People to expect from all such as are elevated many Degrees above them. I do not say that they are asto- when a Lord Treasurer eats or drinks; but I am, they express their Amazement when he other Things that are quite as necessary. How People wonder'd at the Lord Godolphin's Love Cheshire? And yet how few even of those would wonder'd at it, if he had not been the Treasurer plain? The Fate of Europe, said they, depends on this Man's Head, and does he spend his Time here? But surely the Affairs of Europe would been worse manag'd, if for Want of such Interruptions that Head upon which they so much depended ever been disturbed or cloudy. Thinking eternally on the same Thing is not the shortest Way of well acquainted with it: The Eyes of the Head, like those in the Head, may be so tired with Imperative Gazing, as not to discern those Things

in an Object which would strike the Eye of a casual Beholder.

I cannot tell whether my Observation be right, but to me it seems apparent, that the greatest Men have been the sondest of Amusements, and have taken the least Pains to hide their Inclination in this Particular. *Solon* and *Pericles*, the greatest of the *Athenians*, were equally Men of Business and of Pleasure; *Augustus Caesar*, the most industrious and the most fortunate of Monarchs, would at times forget his Dignity and divert himself like a private Man. The great Lord *Burgley*, to whom Posterity has been less ungrateful than to most Men in his high Station, never dissembled in this Matter, but avowed it as his Opinion, that without Play, Toil, however honourable, was insupportable. To speak freely, it is a Mark of a mean and narrow Genius when a Man betrays a Jealousy of his Dignity, and seems to be afraid of forgetting his own Greatness till it should have the like Effect upon others. And it was wisely said of *Louis XIV.* to one who scrupled going into his Coach before him, 'Whether I go first or last, I shall be King of France.' It must be allowed that these are common Thoughts, but it must be at the same time allow'd, that Men do not commonly give them their proper Weight.

The usual and natural Way of varying a busy and a retired Life is to spend a Part of one's Time in Town and another Part in the Country. The Difference of the Scenes naturally creates a Variety in the Ideas; and in this Variety consists what we call Relaxation. For absolute Rest, a bare Cessation of Labour is by no means Relaxation; it is the Rest of a Brute indeed, but not of a Man. So far as it is fit for us Nature has provided, by requiring Sleep to supply that Waste of Spirits which the Employments of our waking Hours unavoidably create. But this regards the Body only, and is the Relaxation of the Animal; Recession and Re-creation are necessary to the Mind, which, properly speaking, constitutes the Man; and as they are necessary to the Man, so they are necessary in all Stations; and it is the highest Mark of Wisdom, when, instead of dissembling, a great Man freely acknowledges it. To see a Person who hath the Care of Kingdoms, the Spleen of Enemies, the Concerns of Friends, and above all, the Cause of his Country and a tender Regard for his own Honour at Heart, to see such a Man so little embarras'd with all these different and important Considerations as to be able at all Times, and in all Places, in all Circumstances and on all Occasions to exert himself as things occur; to be the Statesman, the Orator, the Gentleman, the Father, the Friend, and the Master; and all in the same Degree of Excellence, is truly admirable; and those only are unhappy, who, thro' Peevishness or Want of Candor, are afraid of paying a Tribute of Praise where it is so justly due.

When Relaxations are carried too far, especially by the Great, every Man sees and despises the Error: There hath been a Time when we have seen the greatest Men give themselves up to their Pleasures, and make publick Affairs give way to their private Diversions. But what is singular, at the same time we saw this, we saw People wrong-headed enough to persuade themselves, and to think they could persuade others, that this loose Conduct was a Mark of Genius. But we know what the Issue of all this was, we are sensible what became of those illustrious Madmen, and what would have become of the Nation if it had been a little longer under their Management. Moderation is in all Things and at all Times a Virtue, and those who do not conceive this, or who will not conceive it, will be taught it by Experience, very fitly styled, The Mistress of Fools, because to wise Men, she is but a Servant. Great Men, who affect such a Severity as never to unbend, seldom do their Country any Good, and are seldom in the good Graces of the People. Great Men again, who make their Places subservient only to their Pleasures, are guilty of Two great Crimes, *Peculation* and *Corruption*; they spend the People's Money, they give them an ill Example, and are thus doubly the Causes of Publick Mischief.

But in a free Government there can be nothing more honourable either for the Person himself or for the State, than for a Minister to live in all things like a private Man. A Man cannot love his Country who declines Publick Employments on account of the Troubles they bring along with them, and a Man

does not love either his Country or himself who is so much taken up with Power and Place as to forget those free Joys which are to be met with in a Country House and amongst Friends. It becomes *Grand Vizirs*, the Instruments of *lawless Tyranny*, to immure themselves in Palaces as it they were *Prisons*, and to divide their Time between the blackest and the basest Actions; but in *limited Monarchies*, where, tho' the Monarch is a King, his Subjects are in some Respects Kings too, it shews a glorious Taste of Independence for a Statesman to lay aside *Greatness* that he may a while enjoy *Quiet*, and to shew his Fellow-subjects, that tho' for their Sakes he can bear all Labours, he yet preserves a just Sense of that *Freedom* for the sake of which they are borne.

R. FREEMAN.

Yesterday arriv'd a Mail from Holland.

Berlin, July 16. N. S.

**T**HE King, who is on his Journey to Prussia, reviews all the Regiments that lie in his Road. The Garden of Montbijou being not large enough, the King has bought several others in the Neighbourhood and made a Present of them to the Queen. This Prince, who had not appear'd in publick since the late King's Death, went two Days ago to that Pleasure-houle, and this Day she came hither to reside in the Castle. On the 11th Inst. the Deputies of the French Protestants who are settled here had Audience of the Two Queens to compliment them on the Death of the late King and the Accession of the present, when M. de Beaujou, Minister of the Gospels, spoke with a great deal of Eloquence and Dignity. The Answer of the Two Queens was very gracious and expressive of their Esteem and Goodwill for the Protestants. The Protection already granted by the King to Men of Learning encourages many of them to distinguish themselves by useful Productions which may justify his Majesty's Favour, so that several curious Pieces are soon expected from our Provinces, upon various Subjects of Literature.

## FOREIGN PORTS.

**L**isbon, July 1. N. S. Between the 4th and 19th arrived the *Ann*, *Kinnell*, from —; the *Diamond*, *Bidgood*, from —; the *Simpson*, *Sims*, from —; the *Deal-castle* Man of War, Capt. *West*; the *Alexander* and *Ann*, *Cox*, from *Philadelphia*; and the *Hanover Packer*, *Enough*, from *Falmouth*. On the 19th ult. arrived the *Ann*, *Tiffing*, from *Philadelphia*: On the 21st, the *N. S. de Piedade e Bom Succeso*, *Monarca*, from *London*; the *Friendship*, *Story*, from *Cork*: On the 27th, the *William*, *Whitborne*, from *Newfoundland*; the *Mary*, *Montgomery*, from *Virginia*: On the 28th, the *Molly*, *Boardman*, from *Philadelphia*: On the 30th, the *St. Andrew*, *Bere*, from *Rhode-Island*: And this Day, the *Clymer*, *Bryan*, from *Philadelphia*. On the 19th sailed the *Dolphin*, *Stamper*; the *Catherine* and *Mary*, *English*; and the *Seawater*, *Rees*, for *Philadelphia*: On the 21st, the *Townshend Packer*, *Cooper*, for *Falmouth*.

**H**amburg, July 19. N. S. Arrived the *Johannes*, *Beckman*, and the *Hope*, *Albert Donker*, from *London*; the —, *John Archer*, from *Poole*.

**A**msterdam, July 22. N. S. On the 19th arrived the *Union*, *Hamme Klinkert*, from *London*. At *Riga*, the —, *Robert Green*, from *Woodbridge*. At *Petersburgh*, the —, *Timothy Perkins*, from *Rotterdam*.

## HOME PORTS.

**P**ortsmouth, July 14. This Morning sailed from *St. Helen's Road*, the *Victory*, *Sir John Norris*; the *Princess Caroline*, *Admiral Cavendish*; the *Russel*, *Admiral Balchen*; and the *Princess Augusta*, *Sir Chal. Ogle*; with 20 Sail of Ships more under their Command: As also the *Dragon*, *Chatham*, and *Rye* Men of War, with the Fleet for *Lisbon* under their Convoy.

**D**eal, July 14. Wind N. His Majesty's Ships the *Winchelsea* and *Fox* sailed last Night, with most of the outward-bound Ships. The *Cumberland* and *Prince Frederick* Men of War are getting under Sail. Remain the *Samuel*, *Pelcy*; the *Monk*, *Beach*; and the *Loyal Judith*, *Pinter*; all for *Philadelphia*. Arrived the *Prince of Wales*, *Le Vicount*,

count, from Barbados; the Sarah, Kidd, from Dublin; and the Content, Stoddard, from Antigua.

*Gravesend, July 14.* Passed by the Bromley, Downing; the Hallceme, Webster; and the Molly, Toome, from Barbados; the Rebecca, Glacster, from Bremen.

*In our last, in the Article from Weymouth, for Winchelsea, read Winchester.*

#### L O N D O N .

Letters from Genoa of the 2d Inst. N. S. say they have a Confirmation that the Old Bey of Tunis was taken and beheaded by the Young one, who then advanced with his Army before Susa, to which the Son of the Deceased was retired with the Remainder of his Father's Forces.

Those of the same Date from Rome say they doubt not but the Church will have a Pope before next Month, and that if he be not Cardinal Aldrovandi, who is acceptable to the Pope-making Courts in general, he will be either the Cardinal Gotti, who is no longer oppos'd by the Courts of Vicona and Paris, or else Cardinal Corradini, who is 83 Years of Age. They add, that Lord Dunbar, who was sent from the Pretender, was a few Days before seen at the Window of Cardinal Corio's Office in Conference with the Cardinal de Tencin.

The last Advices from Stockholm, which come by Letters of the 15th N. S. from Hambourg, say, that the Swedes have actually form'd a Camp of 20000 Men in Finland, and the Russians another of near 30000, and that tho' they are not far from each other they lie very quiet in their Posts.

Those of the 9th from Vienna say, 'tis certain the Emperor will not make any Reduction or Augmentation of his Forces till he sees what Turn the general Affairs of Europe take with regard to the Consequences of the War betwixt England and Spain.

The new-born Prince Son to the Duke of Saxe Weissenfels dy'd at Leipzig the 10th N. S.

As for the Prince of Nassau Siegen, who was marry'd at Vienna by Proxy on the 3d Instant to the Young Countess of Staremberg, and who had lately the Investiture of that Principality granted him by the Emperor, 'tis thought he will not be in Possession of it very soon, because according to Letters of the 16th from Francfort 'tis confidently given out, that the Kings of Great Britain, Sweden, and Prussia, have charg'd their Ministers at the Imperial Court to support the Prince of Orange's Interest with regard to the Affairs of Siegen.

Those of the 15th from Ratisbon say, that the King of Great Britain in quality of Elector of Hanover has exhorted the Elector of MENTZ, by a Letter, not to proceed to violent Measures with Prince William of Hesse Cassel w<sup>th</sup> regard to the Affairs of Hanau.

Yesterday Scennight dy'd at the Hague, aged 72, Francis Lord of Somm-Isdyk, &c. Vice Admiral of Holland and West-Friesland, and one of the principal Persons concern'd in the Establishment of the Surinam Company, &c. He was a Gentleman of fine Qualities, and his Death is therefore very much lamented.

The Fly Sloop of War, Capt. Smith, put into Lisbon the 8th of June last from a Cruize, and sailed again on another Cruize the 10th D<sup>r</sup>.

Yesterday was held a Board of Admiralty, when their Lordships were pleased to put into Commission the Portmahon, a 20 Gun Ship, and gave the Command thereof to the Hon. Mr. Powler, Son to the Lord Harry Powler, one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

And he was sworn in and receiv'd his Commission accordingly.

Their Lordships were likewise pleased to appoint Mr. Nevill to be Lieutenant of the said Ship; and he was also sworn in, and received his Commission.

Yesterday the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Justice Willes, and Mr. Justice Fortescue, set out in order to hold the Norfolk Assizes, which begins this Day at Buckingham.

The Rev. William Hunter, M. A. is presented by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, to the Living of Hanworth in Middlesex, void by the Death of the last Incumbent.

His Majesty's Ship the Nassau, a Third Rate of 70 Guns, is order'd to be rebuilt.

Last Saturday died in an advanc'd Age, at Richmond in Surrey, George Wharton, Esq; who was one of the Grooms of the Bed-chamber to his Majesty King George I.

Yesterday the Justices of the Peace for the City and Liberty of Westminster met pursuant to their Adjournment, when Sir John Gonson, the Chairman of the Sessions, communicated to them a Letter which he had received from his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, one of the Secretaries of State, requiring the

Justices of the Peace to carry into Execution the Statute of the 5th and 6th of King Edward the Sixth, against Forestalling, Rerating, and Engrossing of Corn and Grain, according to the Order of Council of the 28th of June last, published in the London Gazette.

The same Day Mary Forrest was committed to Newgate by Col. De Vere for stealing a Laced Mobb, and a Silver Spoon from Mrs. Ann Sier. As was Ann Hunt, otherwise Brogdon, for stealing from the Person of Mr. John Dravus, a Pair of large Silver Buckles as he was lying down upon a Bed.

#### B A N K R U P T S .

John Hunter, late of Essex street, in the County of Middlesex, Dealer in Wines and Chapman.

Christian Gulker, of the City of Carlisle in the County of Cumberland, Merchant and Soapboiler.

High Water this Day 3 Morning | Evening  
at London Bridge. 3 04 10 | 04 25

Bank Stock 142. India 162 1-half. South Sea 100 1-half. Old Annuity 110 3-4ths to 7-8ths. New ditto 110 7-8ths. Three per Cent. Nothing done. Seven per Cent. Loan 108. Five per Cent. ditto 90 1-4th. Royal Assurance 94 1-half. London Assurance 11 1-half. African 10. India Bonds 4 1. 16 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 51. 15 s. Prem. Salt Tallies 1-4th to 1-half Prem. English Copper 31. 10 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 103 1-half. Three per Cent. ditto 96. Million Bank 116. Equivalent 112. Lottery Tickets 41. 19 s. 6d.

Custom-House, London, July 2. 1740.  
WHEREAS John Grayling, John Taught, John Bird, Thomas Holman, William Harman, and Nicholas Harman, formerly inhabitants of Hastings in Sussex, were, pursuant to a Sentence at the Lent Assizes in 1738 for that County, transported for assaulting several Persons employed in the Service of the Customs, and being returned from their Transportation and employed in carrying on a notorious Smuggling-Trade upon the Coast of Kent and Sussex, Did, on or about the Eighth Day of May last, run a Cargo of Tea at a Place called Sea-Mills in the Parish of Lancing in the Port of Shoreham, where they, with several other armed Smugglers to about the Number of Thirty, assaulted an Officer of the Customs and his Assistants, fired on them, refused a Horse with some Bags of Tea which they had seized, and carried two Dragoons who assisted the Officer on board a Smuggling-Vessel, where they confined them till they had run the rest of their Cargo:

The Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs do hereby promise a Reward of Fifty Pounds for the apprehending and taking each of the said Offenders who are returned from Transportation, so as to be or may be convicted thereof, to be paid upon such Conviction.

And the said Commissioners do further give Notice, That whoever shall discover any of the other Offenders not returned from Transportation, who were concerned in firing on the Officers and rescuing from them the Seizure before-mentioned, will likewise be entitled to a Reward of Fifty Pounds, pursuant to an Act made in the Ninth Year of his present Majesty, for every Offender, to be paid by the Receiver General of his Majesty's Customs, on a Certificate of the Judge before whom the Offender shall be convicted.

Sign'd by Order of the Commissioners of his

Majesty's Customs, Cha. Carkesse, Sec.

A Black-Brown Gelding, about Fourteen Hands high, a Star in his Forehead, comes Five Year old, one White Heel, a Cut Tail, worth about Five Pounds, lost on Thursday the 3d of July, out of the Grounds of Thomas Lake, of Wilding in Bedfordshire. If any one will bring the said Gelding to Thomas Lake, or tell him any Tidings of him, so that he may have him again, shall have all his Charges bore, and be well rewarded for his Pains.

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